TRE ANOW NOTHING NATIONAL COUNCIL.

Рипловерны, June 13, 1855.

of Tuesday's Proceedings - What the Know Nothings Should Do, de.

The advices per telegraph at 10 P. M. yesterday left. lov. Brown, of Tennessee, in possession of the floor, and in the act of the delivery of a most effective speech. rate and conservative doctrines seem to have ent this morning is, that a compromise, upon which rely national men may stand, will be made by the Con-

the submitted a proposition for peace and unity, based upon the imaginary, but not real, restoration of the uri line. If I interpret aright the gist of this ement, it simply involve: the concession that, as ts abrogation was impolitic and unwise, it being now he law of the land its restoration would be equally mpolitic and unwise, and hence to cater for the votes of both extremes it would be a master stroke of policy run the imaginary line, and make it as obligatory d binding as if the law had re-consted it with all its

The fallacy of such a movement is too t ansparent for icism, and exhibits altogether too facile and plant ts for the exigencies of the times and the on

The debates of yesterday will have impressed your readers with the great diversity of doctrine that pervade the body politic, and of the steming impracticability o armonizing such dispordant and uncongenial elements. he whole truth in the premises is, that the thing is ible, and the efforts being made t plish it will prove simply a waste of strength and ss war of words. To an observant mind this fact so perfectly palpable that one is led to wonder how It is that, in such a multitude of intelligence, the issue as not been directly met and the award made.

A national constitutional platform must be erected, regardless of the extent of the excisions which it de-mands. The popular will calls for the operation, and hat without delay. Te be longer "honey-fuggled" by the Wilson abolition

-maugre their preposterous and absurd claims to recognized as nationals and Unionists—is to bring nto positive and deserved contempt the deliberations o be bedy. The country expects decision of character rindicate its nationality, some more decided measures must be instituted than the restoration of imaginary lines and ad-captandum speeches for Buncombe.

The times are eventful, and a day or two at the most

ust determine the fate of the Order. I have observed no indications of returning nationality sufficiently po-tent or influential to inspire the least hope that fanatacism will abate "one jot or tittle" of its unreasonable and unjust demands. But, on the contrary, it stalks forth in the open noonday, with all the boldness and im-pudence of pretension which all "false pretences" are sume when arrayed in the borrowed livery of esty and truth.

The fact is too apparent here to be controverted, that these Union, national, abolitional fanatics constitute a part and parcel of the body politic for sinister and seconal ends, and the sooper they are routed and driven Tional ends, and the scoper ties are follows and driven out, "horse, foot and dragoons," the earlier will peace, Barmony and fraternity be restored, and the delibera-tions of the body result is a nationality that will ad-cress itself to the approbation of the American people.

IMPORTANT PROPOSITIONS OF KENNETH RAYNOR AND MR. SAMMONS—BLOQUENT UNIONIST SPESURES, ETC. MORNING SESSION.

Mr. Jennings, of Illinois, opened the discussion in a speech of half an hour. His views were ultra abolition; his measure, "Sombastes Furioso;" and his effort, ("sound and fury, signifying nothing." followed by Mr. Burwell, of Virginia, who ad

vocated the majority report, because it pledged the Order to quit agitation upon the subject of slavery. It offended none by contemning their opinions, but bound the Order to maintain the laws. This was no dishonor, pression of opinion upon the question of slavery. I was the main purpose of the Order to maintain the Union, and this was the only question which threatened it. The convention had harmonized upon every other it. The convention had harmonized upon every other subject. The foreigner was bound by a limitation of his political rights. The Catholic was restricted in the abuse of his religious doctrines; but a pro-position to quiet demestic discord amongst the States and people was to be ignored, draped un-der empty generalities, or left open for local agi, tations. He could consent to no compromise which disturbed existing legislation. With others, he had entered the Order boping to find a patriotism which neither of the old parties possessed. To the interests which he represented, the questions of Americanism and Catholicism were comparatively unimportant. The professions of regard for the Union, the piedges not to permit the agitation of any question which should disturb it, had attracted his support. He came into it, not seeking power but peace. If he was told that by re-opening the agitation the party could acquire the control of the government, he must reply for those for whom he acted, that offices and honors had not sufficient charms to induce them to a handon that account incomparison. tered the Order hoping to find a patriotism which neither duce them to abandon their country and rights. A few men might be rewarded, but this would bring no compensation to those whose property and rights were made to constitute the price paid for those honors. He con-cluded by repeating his determination to consent to no other concession than to maintain existing legislation, other concession than to maintain existing legislation, as embedied in the report of the majority. Mr. B. spoke for two hours, and elaborated the views presented in a speech of ability and power. He was followed by Mr. Pos, of Georgia, who coincided

fully in every doctrine advanced by Mr. Burwell, and endorsed every sentiment and feeling uttered by him.

Mr. Raynor, of North Carolina, next succeeded. He presented a series of resolutions, embodying and asserting that the representations of the South that the Order was abelition, and the abolitionists of the North that it was pro slavery, had no warrant in fact-that it was neither the one nor the other; that it ignores the whole question; that it recognized the Union and the laws un-der it, and that it left where it properly belonged—to the localities where it existed—the entire legislation on the whole question. These distinguished propositions wer elaborated with great eloquence and power, and, being eminently conciliatory in tone and temper, addressed themselves, if not to the general approbation, at least to

dicted the legislation of Congress on the "vexed

and, pending various propositions, gave place to adjournment, to meet again at 4 P. M.

AFTERNOON RESSION The debate was continued by Mr. Williams, of Kentucky, who favored the majority report; by Mr. John-son, of Pensylvania, who was against both the majority and minerity reports, and in favor of the restoration of and miserity reports, and in favor of the restoration of the Missouri compromise; by Mr. Picher, of Kentucky, opposed to both, and in favor of the re-affirmation of the compromise measures of 1880; by Mr. Peck, of Maine, is favor of the misority report; by Mr. McCall of Texas, in favor of the majority report, provided Mas-sachusetts, in her present delegation, was opposed to it, as Texas could stand on no platform whatever with them; by Mr. Booth, of Connecticut, against the ma-jority report, and, as the matter now stood, would vote, but was willing to concede the right of the several States to their peculiar institutions, and even the "neand was exposed to the interference by Congress to the admission of new slave States, provided their form of government was republican, &c.; by Mr. Deshler, of New Jersey, against both the majority and minarity reports, and in favor of the programme advocated by Mr. Rayner, because of its milk and water tendencies—it fact, he denied the right of the National Council to erect any platform, &c. : by Mr. Barker, of New York, in de

The speeches were generally animated, and in

case of Booth and some others, worthy of more extended remark than my space will permit.

At 7 o'clock the Convention adjourned, to meet at 8 P. M.

THE MINORITY REPORT VOTED DOWN-ALL COMPROMISES REJECTED. THE MAJORITY REPORT SUS-

PHILADELPHIA, June 14-12:80 A. M. An intense excitement has prevailed throughout the session. The debate having closed, the minority report on the platform was voted down by forty majority. Rayner' programme shared the same fate, as did also all th

other compromise projects, and the majority report was adopted by a very decisive vote. The final vote stood-ayes, 80; noes, 59. Thirtythree States and Territories were represented. The Con ention then adjourned.

A member being suspected of corresponding with the Tritunc-communications in the shape of telegraphic er other despatches being detected on the person of a bey in intercourse with him—the said member vamosed smid the most terrific excitement.

The leaky member and correspondent of the Tribune is said to hail from abolition Massachusetts.

FALE OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON'S SNUFFROX-WIG WAS THE OWNER?—Yesterday at noon, quite an audience the sale of the magnificent present sent by Louis Napo leon to an old friend of his in this city, and no little in terest was manifested to know who the person was on whom the imperial favor was bestowed. But the curi-osity of these present was not destined to be gratified, for Assistant Sheriff Frederick L. Vultee, who made the seizure, would not give even a hint who the unfortunat debtor was, nor did the most adroit cross-questioning give the slightest clue to the mystery. Of course, in the sbeence of any tangible data from which to judge, all aorts of guesses were made. One gentleman was certain that it belonged to a well known sporting character, one who was known for his magnificent turn-oute on Broadway and on the avenue, while others supposed it was sent to a lady, but the fact of its being a snuffox discredited this report. We learn, however, the late owner was a merchant, a Frenchman, and one who was intimate with and befriended the present Emperor when in poverty in this country. He has lately become embarrasadin his circumstances, and the box was seized before he ever saw it. He refused to look at the lost present after the seizure, nor was he present at the sale. The snuff box it about five inches in length by three in breadth, and nearly an inch in depth. It is magnificently chased, and enamelled in green and gold. The cypher N, which is placed in the centre, contains nearly fifty diamonds, and above the letter is an imperial crown, brilliant with costly gems. The case is of red velvet, and has the imperial cypher on the outside. Baptist, of the rue de kempart, Paris, is said to be the manufacturer. Assistant Sheriff Vuitee acted as auctioneer. The first bid was \$250, which was eventually run up to \$300, at which were shocked down to Jehn F. Bell & Co., of No. 62 Well street. The box was appraised at the Custom House for \$480, and good judges of jewelry estimate its real value at from \$500 to \$600.

ABREST OF THE BLUE MAN.—The well known book ped. absence of any tangible data from which to judge, all

ARREST OF THE BLUE MAN. -The well known book ped. ler, called "the Blue Man," on account of the singular discolorment of his skin, was arrested yesterday on a discolorment of his skin, was arrested yesterday on a charge of creating a fisturbance in Broad street. It appears that he was engaged in solling a pamphlet entitled "The Brooks and Hughes Controversy" in the street named, when some irish porters attempted to drive him away. He]resisted, jasying that he was on American soil and he had a right to sell his pamphlets. As he refused to move, he was taken into custody by two policemen, who took him to the Franklin Market Police station and thence to the Tombs, where he was committed by Justice Connolly in default of bail to the amount of \$200. The publishers of the pamphlet, Mesars, Dewitt & Davenport, latend suing out a writ of habeas corpus to-day, upon which it is probable he will be liberated.

LECTURE ON EUROPE.—We call the attention of our Jersey City friends to the interesting lecture which the Rev. Dr. Baird is to give in that place to night, on Russia, Turkey, and the war in the Crimes. This isoture will be invaluable at this moment, illustrated, as it will be, by large maps of those countries, as well as or Constantis ople and other cities. See the advertisement, in another column.

FIRE COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of the above board on Tuesday evening last, the complaint made sgainst Engine Companies No. 17 and 44 for running on the sidewalk in East Broadway, between Clinton and Jefferson streets, was diamissed, it having been ascer aimed that at the time a swer was being until in Clinton street, and the engine could not get to the fire without taking to the sidewalk. The Commissioners decided also to clemias Wm. Tilson, James Hill, James Farrell and George McCloud from Hose Company No. 17.

MILITARY ELECTION.—The election of the Tist Regiment to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Major P. J. Parisen, (removed from the State), took place at the Mercer House Tuesday evening last. Danial A. Butterfield, Esq. was unanimously elected Major of this spleadid corps.

MILITARY EXCURSION —The La Fayette Fusiliers, 12th Regiment, Captain McCauley, will celebrate their anni-versary to-day. They will proceed on an excursion to Norwalk. Come. Shelton's band accompanies them.

A Ponneaux Centure,—One of the largest masses of iron ever turned out of an American foundry was cast yesterday at the Globe Iron Works of Messrs. G. B. Hartan & Co., on Thirty-second street. It was an iron plate, very nearly square, and ten inches talck; its weight forty tons. The casting was without flaw or defect of any description. Nothing equally weighty has, we are assured, been cast in a single mass by a New York establishment.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED HOUSE THIEF. William Closey was discovered in the dwelling house of Mr. Withher, No. 138 Essex street, into which it is alleged he effected an entrance by means of false keys. The family were absent at the time of the entrance, thus affording a fine opportunity for rognes to carry off plunder undetected. The accused was taken before Jusvas remanded for a hearing.

was remanded for a hearing.

CHARGE OF BURGLARY.

Peter Clark was arrested by officers Kelly and Paish, of the Thirteenth ward Police, charged with the commission of a burglary upon the premises of Mr. Peter Voorbies, of 162 West Thirty-fourth street, and stealing therefrom about \$75 worth of property. The efficers found the stoleh goods in the possession of the accased. He was locked up for examination by Justice Wood.

George Pottar was arrested by officer Thorne, of the Eleventh ward Police, on a charge of having burglariously entered the dwelling house of Robert Cowan, of No. 259 Foorteenth street, with intent to plunder the premises. He was committed for examination by Justice Wood.

ALLEGED LARGENY.

Algebram Schenck was taken into custody by officer Mansfield, of the Lower Police Court, charged with naving atolen a trunk of clothing, valued at \$90, the property of John B. Haskins, the Corporation Attorney.—
The accused was held to bail in the sum of \$500 to an

SUSPICION OF GRAND LARGENY.

Timothy McCurley and John Waters were arrested on a charge of stealing a box of tools valued at \$75, the property of John Cronke, of \$6 West Thirty-sighth strest. The accused, who are both carpenters by occupation, were held for examination by justice Pearcy.

TO THE BDI OR OF THE HERALD. TO THE EDI-OR OF THE HERALD.

In connection with the report in your paper, I beg to state that the ring referred to was put into my possession by Mr. J. C. S. Emley, and at the time above referred to, was, and now is held by me, with the consent of Mr. Emley, for money loaned over twelve months ago. The ring was obtained, and is now held by me in no other way or masaer, and for no other purpose. The matter has been as infactorily explain ed, and the complaint withdrawn. JAMES FERGUSON.

No. 20 Cortlandt street.

Marine Affairs.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL AT HAVRE.—The proprietors of Var derbilt's European line of steamers have received in telligence of the arrival of the new steamship Ariel a Havre on the 30th ult., after a passage of twelve days
DEPARTURE OF THE PACIFIC.—The Collins steamship
Pacific, Capt. Nye, sailed at noon yesterday for Liver

Pacific, Capt. Nye, sailed at noon yesterday for Liverpool. She carries 211 passengers.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE GRANADA.—One of the disappointed passengers on board this unfortunate steamer tells us that she had reached to within an hour's sail of the mouth of the river, at bo'dlock yesterday atternoon, when the cylinder exploded, the head being blown off, injuring nobody, however. Of course, there was a great pasis among the passengers, a very great proportion of whom was composed of isdes. The steamer was firmed distely anchored, and a towboat coming up was espaged to take to the city those who preferred leaving the vessel, which many did; and after a night's rather uncomfortable voyage, arrived here this morning. The Gracada will probably reach the city in the course of the day, under convoy of a towboat, and will be immediately laid up for repairs. It will be necessary, we hear, to send to June 7.

Court Calendar—This Day.

United States Detrict Court.—Nos. 17 to 28.

Supreme Court.—Creuit.—Part 1st.—Nos. 2, 99 to 113.

Part 26.—Nos. 1847, 1:27, 21, 71, 114 to 1:23, 124, 124.

Supreme Court.—Special Term.—Nos. 101, 18, 103, 56, 128, 124, 142, 143, 26, 8, 46, 80, 51, 92, 134, 126, 54, 108, 108, 128, 124, 143, 26, 84, 56, 51, 92, 134, 126, 54, 108, 128, 124, 143, 26, 84, 56, 51, 92, 134, 126, 54, 108, 128, 107, 694, 749, 574, 674, 225, 471, 960 to 964, 1077, 170. Part 24.—Nos. 946 to 9693.

Supremor Court.—Nos. 424, 345, 98, 338, 968, 988, 286, 598, 1020, 1692, 708, 184, 844, 211, 312, 907, 619, 3, 731, 379, 694, 259, 1622, 991, 93, 691, 538, 637, 795, 864.

KNOW SOME PHING NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Gathering of Abolitionists at Chiveland-New Political Party to the Field, Se., &c. CLEVELAND, O., June 13 -A M.
The trains and boats within the last tweety four

bours have brought to this city a large bady of mea from all parts of the North and West. They are quer-tered at the Augier and Weddell hotels, and are evident ly upon some political business. They look like men vi energy and ability, and represent all the cid parties, and embrace some of the halling Know Nothings in the free States. Several slave States are represented—among them Virginia and Kentucky. It is rumoved about town that a national convention of Know Somethings is to be holden to-day.

HALF PAST FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M. A national convention of Know Somethings, consisting of delegates from all the Northern and Western States are in session in this city.

Hon. John W. Stebbin , of Rochester, N. Y., to presi

The body met at Sons of Temperance Hall, and, in consequence of the large attendance of delegates, had to adjourn to a more spacious place. Their deliberations are strictly private. It is rumored that the body is already quite powerful outside the slave States, and has ire con troi of some of the free States. Several slave States are represented. Freedom and Protestantism, without regard to party predilections, complexion, race or condition of life, is the gist of the platform.

They are making the most out of the anticipated dis-

solution of the Know Nothing Convention in Phila delphia. General Wilson and ex-Governor Boutwell, of Massachusetts, are expected here to day. The best of harmony prevails. Massachusetts is largely represented. A platform will be constructed for the Presidential campaign, upon which it is believed the entire North and West will raily.

The Convention has appointed three committees, each consisting of one from each State represented—the first to draft a platform of principles, the second a

ritual, the third a constitution.

The Committee on Platform have been hard at work all the afternoon, and may be able to report this even ing. There has been considerable discussion in the Convention relative to the question of temperance. Some desire to make it a strong plank in the platform; but the general feeling is that no specification on that point should be made in the national platform, except that it be recommended as a virtue, and that it be left discretionary with the several States to dispose of as they m expedient. The ritual will be brief, embracing but one degree. The body will organize as a confederation of States, and it is suggested that it will bear the name of the "Republican Party."

The reports from the several States show that this new organization is progressing with rapid strides, and already has pessession of about five of the Northern and

The news of the adoption of the pro-slavery platform by the Know Nothing Convention of Philadelphia, was received in the Convention this afternoon with much joy; it was considered the death knell of "Sam" in the United States, and the beginning of Jonathan's triumph. Among the leading spirits in the Convention, are H. Griswold, John Paul and J. C. Vaughn, of Ohio; Wm. S. Damrell, P. Emery Aldrich, G. B. Weston, C. W. Slack, E. F. Jenks and William Stowe, of Massachusetts; J. W tebbins, E. Seymour, R. H. Thompson, J. Van Voorhis and Wm. Richardson, of New York; Rawson Vaile, Schuyler Calfax and H. W. Clark, of Indiana; N. C. Gere and E. P. Ferry, of Illinois; L. Smith Hobart, A. M. Boaler and H. G. Bliss, of Michigan; H. C. Johnson, and others, of Pennsylvania; J. M. Burgess, of Wisconsin, and

Pearly all the States represented have a delegation equal to the number to which they are ceverally entitled large and enthusiastic, and is nowant demonstration is will have a most important bearing upon the ensuing Presidential contest.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. 1 .- TROTTING.

On Tuesday afternoon, Lantern and Mark Maguire trotted a match for \$1,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, in presence of a large number of admirers and patrons of trotting. The race was beautifully con-tested throughout, Lantern winning in three straight

The result of this race proves what we have previously stated of this fine young horse Lanters, and of the merits of the Bashaw blood. He has had a great deal of hard work since he was purchased for the turf, and it is surprising to see how well he stands the labor. It is repose. Too much work may do him material injury, which can be avoided by timely precaution. His engage-ment with Lady Franklin should be the last this season.

ment with Lady Franklin should be the last this season.

The gray horse—Mark Magnire—is a noble specimen
of the genus equine. He is very large, powerful, and stylish, of beautiful gray color, and much faster than many supposed him to be. He made a capital race, but was overmatched.

was overmatched.

The track was in the finest order, and the weather delightfully suited for time. The betting was all in favor of Lantern. There was, however, but little taken at

delightfully suited for time. The betting was all in favor of Lastern. There was, however, but little taken at two to one.

First Heat—The gray horse wn the pole and went off with the lead, which he maintained to the quarter pole by a length, in thirty-eight and a half seconds. Down the backstretch Lastern rallied the gray, and made several attempts to get to him without success. The gray still led a length at the half mile pole, in 1:15. The pace was severe for both, and a break would decide the heat. They dashed around the lower tura without the alightest perceptible difference of position, and awing on the homestretch with the head of Lantern on the wheel of the gray. Now for it. Spicer urges the bay, and Hiram is very busy with the gray horse—he is working the bit sack and forth—now he lifts him—that is not enough—Lantern is gaining—now Hiram uses the whip—the gray increases his speed—he entangles—i.antern is not enough—Lantern is gaining—now Hiram uses the whip—the gray increases his speed—he entangles—i.antern is not enough—Lantern is gray breaks, and Lantern gors ahead, and wins by half a length, making one of the finest heats that was ever witnessed between two trotters. Time, 2:35.

Second Heat.—They ceme up for the word looking finely, and go off well together. The gray shows the most speed, and aithough on the outside, he heads Lantern to the quarter pole a length, in thirty-eight and a half seconds. Down the backstreich he keeps up his pace; but being forced too much by Lantern, he breaks up, and the bay lends two lengths to the half, in 1:17. From there to the stand, the gray is urged as Hiram best knows how to urge; but Lantern's steady, long untiring stride, cannot be beaten, and he wins by a length, in 2:38½.

Third Heat.—In scoring, Lantern breaks twice, and as they come up for the word, Hiram remarks that "the roce is not over yet." They are started parallel, go around the upper turn side and side, and are yoked at the quarter pole, in thirty nine seconds. The gray shows hi head in front on th

UNION COURSE, L. L. TROTTING. On Tuesday last, a race was announced to take place heats, best three in five, in harness. A crowd collected to witness the sport; but after waiting for an hour, during which time the horses were scoring, the owner of indigo concluded to pay forfeit. Summary:

TURDAY, June 13.—Match, \$500, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

W. Peabody named blk. m. Night Hawk...reo'd forfeit.
D. Pfifer named blk. g. Indigo.........paid forfeit.

ST. GRORGE'S VS. PHILADELPHIA CLUB.

New York Cricket ground at Hoboken was visit yesterday by nearly 1,000 ladies and gentlemen to with ness the above exciting match. The St George's Clui

Our Key West Correspondence Kay Wast, June 7, 1855.

The steamer San Jacinto, Commodore McCaulsy, sail at five o'clock this evening for Portoik or New York at five o'clock this evening for Fortols or New Yors.
The man named White, who was each by Lieutenant armstropg, was taken to the bospins and there said o'h as wounds. Our Mayor fully exoners so the Lieutenant frem all blams. It was a clear case of duty and self-defance. ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE. HIGHLY IMPORTANT WAR NEWS.

Successes of the Allies before Sebastopol.

Capture of Kortch and Destruction of

The Russian Line of the Tchernays

Captured.

the Russian Works.

RUMORS OF OTHER IMPORTANT BATTLES. The Vienna Conference Not Resumed.

ADVANCE IN CONSOLS.

IMPORTANT FROM RUSSIA.

Improvement and Immonse Sales of Sotton

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN EUROPE. Our London, Paris and Madrid Correspondence,

The Collins mail steamship Atlantic, Capt. West, arivediat half past seven o'Mock yesterday morning. oft Liverpool on Saturday moon, the 2d inst. The A. on her outward passage arrived at Liverpool at ten minutes before 7 o'clock, on Sunday evening, the 27th ult.

The news is the most important that we have received since the battle of the Alma. Intelligence by the last steamer appounced that after two nights of sanguinary conflict the French had driven the Russian garrison from a strong position of defence before Sebastopol, and had themselves occupied it. The loss on both sides was little less than 8,000 men. Since then, two most important strategic movements have been effected by the allies with complete success. The first was the seigure and occupation of the Russian position on the Tobernaya, which was effected with but little loss, the enemy retiring before the allied advance. The other success was yet more important, being nothing less than the capture of Kertch, the destruc tion of the Russian squadron and fertifications there,

and the obtaining of entire possession of the Ses of Azoff, in the waters of which the allies have now fourteen steamers. The enterprise was accomplished without stroyed their defences and retired.

The telegraph lines being exclusively in the hands of government, ten days must elapse ere the public can learn anything beyond what the War Department chooses to dole forth; but the possession by the allies of the important station of Kertch, whence the garrison of Sebastopol drew most of their supplies, must exercise a

speedy influence on the siege. There were rumors of another great battle having been fought at Inkermann, but the statements want confimation.

The official despatches go back to the 15th of May, on which day Lord Raglan writes that the fire of the enemy had been slack, being chiefly directed against the French works. The Sardinian troops were landed, and the 12th twenty deaths were reported in the English army, with supplied to the troops. French. Abuniance of food is applied to the troops.

apprarance of the Sardinians, who is bestowed on the dition, and well supplied with all the materiel of war. The fourth parallel was completed on the 19th ult. Heat had succeeded to rain. Large convoys had entered Sebastopol from the north side, where the Russian are at work vigorously eresting an earthwork. The British are moving all their heavy mortars of thir-teen and ten inches into the advanced parallels. Two deserters from Sensatopol reported the garrison very strong numerically, but the hot weather was causing

General Pelissier, in despatches dated the 23d and

The enemy had formed between the central bastion and the sea a large place d'armes where they propose and the sea a large place d'armés where they proposed assembling considerable forces to make importan sorties. In the night between the 22d and 23d we at tacked those works, which were defended oy nearly the whole garrison. The combat was fierce, and lasted during nearly the whole night. We carried and occupied half the works. I hope to be able to announce, to morrow, that we shall have taken the remainder.

On the next morning, accordingly, the General tele On the next morning, accordingly, the General tele-graphs:—
We last night very successfully carried the remainder of the works we had attacked on the previous evening. The stumy whose losses were enormous the night be-fore, did not make so stout a resistance. Our losses though considerable were much less. The allied armies to day coraising celebrated together the birthday of her Majesty, Queen Victoria.

Prince Gortschakoff's account of the affair is this Yesterday evening 17 battalions of the enemy, with renerves, attacked our trench of counter approach commemoral the day before in front of bastions Nos. 5 and
5. The combat was asuguinary, and lasted during the
whole of the night. Our tw-lve battalions lost nearly
2,500 men in driving back the enemy.

It was rumored in Paris that Peissier had attacked

and routed Gen. Liprandi's force, and Caprobert was reported wounded and another general killed. This news

was very doubtful.

Diplomacy is particularly busy at the present moment. The expected resumption of the Vienna Conference has not taken place, the success in the Crimes warranting the allied governments to hold out for better terms. Austrian negotiation is more ac-tive than ever, with the view of obtaining for the Cabi-

net of Vienna a supremacy in Germany.

The Faris correspondent of the London Globe, writing

The Paris correspondent of the London Globe, writing on the evening of May 31, says:—

The Paris correspondent of the London Globe, writing on the evening of May 31, says:—

The Paris contains a piece of news which, if true, is not without importance—i. s., that the energetic preparations for war made by the Western Powers have produced a decided change in the disposition of the Russian government. It is stated that the peace garty is once more in the ascendancy; the war party 'nicing their dimmished beads' in disgrace, and their chief, the Grand Duke Constantine, having given in his resignation as Grond Admiral. The Patric also publishes a seiegraphic despatch, stating that in answer to a deputation of traders at Crosstact, the Car replied, that 'they should pray for the restoration of peace, as by that means alone could commerce flourish." This intelligence, however, in the true, it is only a greater inducement for the Allies to prosecute the war with reneward vigor—for if 'preparations' alone make the Russian government wish for peace, the doings of the Alies in the Crimes and the 'sea of Azoff cannot but be considered by the Caar as most convincing arguments.

The following important despatch is on the same

point:—
VIENNA, May 30, 1856.
It is rumored that the Grand Duke Constantine has resigned the office of Grand Admiral of the Russian navy.
The peace party in St. Petersbry has regarned the ascendant, and it is said that a new note is to be sent to the German Powers. The director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Minister adlatus, Senjavin, has issued a circular respect-ing the blockade of the Finland ports, in which he says that hig and has departed from the principle she ex-

pressed, last year, of the flag covering the cargo, and he warns neutral vessels of the circumstance. cian bugler, quite a yourg boy, leapt on the top of the stantly shot with numerous balls, and his body fell into the English trench. The Turkish Ramazan commences

May 16, with the usual ceremonies. Said Pacha, Viceroy of Egypt, has given orders for the 84 miles. Rails will be sent from England, and the work will be executed by the Pacha's own French engi-

A contract is said to have been entered into with L. Gisberge, for a telegraph from Constantinople to Egypt. Official accounts state the total number of lives lost a the carthonske at Broussa, February 26th, was 649namely, 446 in the first about, and 204 in the second Bearden the loss of life, execution of the city was do

The British ship Highflyer captur vd a boar containing a new carriage belonging to the Gov. Ther of Kertch, and the captain of the cruiser sent in a fit. Well truce offering to restore the carriage. The offer wa's accepted, and English boats took it in, at the same time taking soundings, which enabled the English fleet to fo tlow.

Seven hundred and forty-six Russians are prisoners in the hands of the English, while the Russia. W have but 105 private men and 10 officers belonging to t. to British.
We have no return of the Franch prisoners.
Apprehensions had been loudly expressed in ca. up that

the army would soon be destitute of water, b. " the possession of the river Tchernaya will supply the , 'ant.

where he was well received by the Emperor.

A conspiracy to assassinate General Kalergi, Greek Minister of War, had been discovered at Athens, and

some arrests were made.

Letters from the Sisters of Mercy, of whom there are
63 within Sebastopol, portray in lively colors the scenes of carnage they have to witness, and give a romantic account of their celebrating divine worship in the Ma akoff Tower, while it was under the fire of the enemy in

Miss Nightingale had been laid up with fever, but was

We have accounts from Spain that the Carlies insurrection is checked; but the government has been com-pelled to apply to the Cortes for additional powers. Hon. A. C. Dodge, United States Minister to Spain, and several American officers, were received by the Emperor of France, on the 29th of May. They were introduced by the Hon. John Y. Mason, our Minister to France.

The London News of May 20 mys :-The Hon. Mr. Fillmore, lately President of the United States, arrived in England by the Atlantic on Randay. In Great Britain, money continued very mentiful Since the loan was announced in April. Consols "ave advanced upwards of 4 per ord", a set flow motel 92%. The Liverpool cotton market continued excite and had advanced 3/d, on the week. Breadstuffs were all at

Our Lendon Correspondence

LONDON, June 1,-1965. The British Par Noment - Disraelli's Motion - Majority for Allies-Severe Fighting before Sebastopol-Six Thousand Russians Killed-The Expedition to Kertels-One Hundred and Six Russian Vessel's Destroyed-Sea of Azoff Occupied by the Allies-Approching Baute-In-nurrection in Spain-Russia-Naples-Miscellaneous.

Parliament is en vecomes for the Whitsun holidays, and anxious members are getting up speeches for the opening. In my last I told you that Layard had given the pas to Disraeli. After an interminable debate, which lasted two days, some members indulging in three or four hours speechifying, the House divided with a majority for government of 100. Palmerston made a very plucky speech, and it is believed that he had in his pocket at the time the telegraphic despatch announcing the nocess of the second expedition to Kertch.

Lord Grey's motion in the Lords procured for him the censure of the House of Peers, and was negatived without a division. The war is, in fact, a popular one, and any attempt to conclude a disgraceful peace will not go The all absorbing topic of the day is the victory gain.

ed by the French in front of Sebastop the very successful "second" expedition to Kertch.
It appears that the Russians, with a view to make strong sorties on the French approaches, bad formed an intrenched camp or place d'armes between the central bastion and the sea. General Polissier ordered these works to be taken. On the night of the 22d May, after a fierce combat, in which nearly the whole of the garri-Sabastopol was engaged, the French carried one half of the works, and kept them; on the following night they carried the remainder. Gen. Pelissier, in his official despatch, estimates the Russian loss at 5,000 or 6,000. Prince Gortschakeff says it was 2,500. If we strike a baed also considerably; but no official return has yet been his accession to walties. Pelissier has well inaugurated The Russians made a desperate attempt of revolutiony.

works, but were driven back with great slaughter.
On the 25th May the French took possession of the

On the 25th May the French took possession of the lines of the Feberapy with 35,000 men, and have established a camp at Tchargoun.

The allied armies, including the Sardinian contingent of 16,000 mes, are now 220,000 strong, and every day we expect to hear of a grand attack having been made upon the Russian army under Liprandi, which, if successful, would be immediately followed by an assault. In fact, I think the siege of Sebastopol is drawing to a

misconception of instructions, for the expedition was ordered to sail again. The men, after having been lauded, were re-embarked, and the allied squadron was again off the straits of Kertoh on the 25th of May—the Queen's

The details of the expedition cannot be received for

Lord Regian writes:—

CRIMEA, May 27, 1855.

We are masters of the Sea of Aroff without a casualty. The troops landed at Kertch on her Majesty's birthday, and the enemy fled, blowing up their fortifications on both side of the Strate, and destroying their steamers. Some vessel and fitty guns have failen into the hands of the allies.

Lord Panmure presents his checkent, May 28—10:30 A. M.

Lord Panmure presents his compliments to the editor of the Times, and hers to inform him that further intelligence has been received from Lord Raglan, announcing that Lleu General Sir George Brown had reached Yenikale at 1 P. M. on the 15th inst, and that the day before he destroyed country near Kertch, where shot, shell and Minio balls wer manufactured.

We have also received the following from the Secretary

of the Admiralty:—
ADMIRALTY, May 31-6:15 P. M.
A telegraphic despatch has just been received at the Admiraity, with the intelligence that on the 27th of May, ot the appearance of the aliled squadron before Berdinans, the Russians burnt four war steamers and considerable stores of corn.

corn. the 28th the forts of Arabas were bombarded and the gowder magazines blown up. Use huadred and six merchant vessels have been destroyed, and only one small Russian steamer running in the Sea of Asoff. The expedition to Kertch and Yenikale has been attend

with complete success.

The enemy fied as the approach of the allies; they blew up their powder magazines, destroyed their batteries, and burned their steamers.

The Sea of Axoff se occupied by the allied squadron.

SEA OF ABOVE, May 25, 1855.
The expedition has perfectly succeeded.
The batteries on the coast of Kertch and Yenikale are in One of the control of their steamers, and some 30 transports and tracing vessels. As many were captured. In the evening we extered the See of Acoff The Russians burned their magazines at Kertoh, which contained 160,000 seeks of outs, 360,000 seeks of corn, and 100,000 seeks of four. The Times correspondent says :-

On the Queen's birthday the allied expedition arrived off the Straits of Kertch.

The troops landed and ascended the heights, and the small steamers west up to Kertch.

The Russians biew up their fortifications and fled. For destroying several ships, and very large quantities or wheat, flour and este.

The Russians Dispe, and vory large quantities of wheat, loar and oats. Thirty vessels were burnt, thirty taken, and fifty guns. Reinforcements were daily arriving at Constantinole. The occupation of Galaxs, and an attack upon Ismail and Reni, are confidently spoken of. The Moniteur has the following :-

The Monitour has the following:—
The Minister of War has received the following despatch from Gen Pelsaier, dated May 30, 11 P.M.—
I have news from Kertch of the 29th of May. All goes on well The flowlin of the alice had returned from the Sea of Aroff It destryed 100 merchestmen at Berdiansk. The Russians themselves burned four of their steamers and conders the stores of grain. A strong garrison left at Yenikale maures to us the possession of the Strats. The expedition has captured 20 guns of different calibre.
The Minister of Marine has received the following despatch from Vice Admiral Brust.—
Synalty of Marine has received the following despatch from Vice Admiral Brust.—
Synalty of Marine has received the following despatch

left in the Sea of Arod.

Left Panume procests his compliments to the Editor of The Times, and begs to inform him that intelligence has been received from Left Kaglan, dated the 19th feedant, rating that fire force Bre on records, on the Sth. that the tyre pe cot, though the stable, that fire received healthy that five received healthy that five received healthy that five received healthy that five receive laden with own had out, into Kerton, ignorant of the place heaving been taken and were optioned; and that the number of some labers by the Arlice exceeds 10th anteres couldnot much the same in the Crimes Troops leadthy.

ing therefrom are still to be estinuated. The Russi army in the Crimea is thereby out off . rom all the sup plies derived from the eastward and from Souther

A telegra; hic despatch received to day from Vienna, says that, under date of Constantinople, 24th Ma V.s despatch had been received to the effect that 100,000 droups of the allies were advancing to attack the Russia as at

On the 24th of May the French made a reconnaise across the Tchernays with 35,000 men, and established a camp at Tchargoun.

Two thousand men of the Turkish Contingent have

The French have taken 1,000 oxen at Kertch.

The Moniteur publishes the following despatches re-ceived by the Minister of War from General Pelissier:— To day we have occupied the line of the Tchernaya. The enemy, whe were not in force, offered little resistance in disputing the ground, and retreated rapidly into the hills of wried during the rights of Edd and 25d.

12 armistics was acreed upon for surying the dead, me were enabled to form an estimate of the enemy's least.

They must be about 5,000 or 5,000 men killed and wounded.

The except has not made any demonstration either in from of the pisses or against our lines on the Tobercays.

The works of ortification at Manuscoh are progressing. The sanitary condition of the may continue good.

Xou will see from this that the allies may report progress.

roas. Things on 'Change are buoyant in consequence.

Spain is very angulet. There had been a Carist attempt at insurrection at Earagossa, but nothing of very great importance. Advices from Madrid of the Seas of May state that the insurgents at Caspi and Alcande. were defeated on the 28th, at Valonquiza. The two leaders and a cure were shot. The other provinces are tranquil. The debate in the Cortes relative to the extracer dinary powers demanded by the Cortes continued. The extraordinary powers demanded are to banish suspi-

We learn from Turin, under date 28th May, thee the Convents Suppression Bill, with the smeadments of the Senate, has been adopted by the Chamber of Deputies by majerity of 72.

a majority of 72.

It is expected the Pops will excommunicate Sardinia.

The Russian government has issued a supplementary ukase which commands all the peasants in the State dominions, from 20 to 35 years of age, to be included in the levy lately ordered in the seventeen Western govern

ments.

Nothing of importance has as yet taken place in the Baltic. We know, however, that the allied squadron was at anchor sixteen miles below Cromstadt.

at anchor sixteen miles below Cronstadt.

Grist is singing to full houses, and the Princess's is crowded every night to see "Heary VIII."

The Paris Exhibition is not much speken of. The King of Portugal is staying with the Emperor of the French. Mount Vesuvius is vomiting still, and King Bombs goes to lock at it every night. The poor King is expected to join the Allies, should thinge turn against his bosom friend the Crar. We shall then have a repetition of the celebrated Et to Brute (and you, you Brute!) It would certainly be the cruelest cut of all.

This is the lat of June, and spring is still behind

Our Paris Correspondence Panis, May 31, 1855. PARIM, May 31, 1865.
The Weather and the Crops—The Full of Kertch—The
King of Portugal Dining with the Emperor—Some Account of the Dinner—Prince Napoleon and his Position
—His Levee—Mr. Mason and His Labors—Influm of

The merry month of May, which, like many a brave sortal life in these times of the battle peril, is new at its last gasp; and true to the character it has thought fit to support in the year 1855, it expires smid rain and tempestuous wind worthy of the last days of November. Sunshine, like the fitful flame of a light half buried in its socket, has now and then illumined it, but not of a genial kind, and it was questionable whether the wind and alset were not almost as agreeable as the scorching heat intermingled with that east wind which attended if

The political as the physical spring has hith one of continuous gloom; but as the former begins to show symptoms of more cheering aspect, it is to be state of westwer; with of June will inaugurate a better winter and spring crops more in arrear; "neer, are the country make so little promise of that harvest which, when so many stalwart arms are drawn from the labors of agriculture to the sanguinary tolls of battle, becomes a subject of deserved anxiety; and never had the Old World more reason to be grateful to God that in such times there is a New World where his image is not de-faced by the strifes of brutal force, and where the snews of man find their true and legitimate office in the duties

need to call it, of some five or six thousand Russ killed and wounded, has just come in time to nip a very uneasy state of feeling in the bud. Already most injutious reports were prevalent; it was declared that the work of the Emperor; that the command had been roughwork of the Emperor; that the command had been roughly taken away and transferred to Pelissier—that the Emperor, with his telegraph, was only displaying his signal incompetency in matters beyond his ken, and that the army before Sebastopol was loudly exclaiming that for want of Lamoniciere, Changaroier and Cavaignac, they were sacrificed. The fall of Kertch, therefore, beding as it seems to do the fall of Kaffs, has broken upon—us like a ray of sunshine, and even the impenetrable shadew of the Emperor's countenance looks somewhat less dark. party yesterday, when the King of Portogal and als bre-ther the Duke of Oporto - or of Port Wine, as we call him here—were present, and I heard his Majesty again and again allude to the subject as a matter of the greatest importance. Very little, he said, will suffice us to retain it, and our troops may possibly advance now on the high road to Simpheropol, or they may be employed in reducing Anapa and Soudjak Kale. The command of the Sea of Azoff is a great thing; it cuts sia, so that the route by Perekoff is their only route, un

ess the road across the Putrid Sea is really a fact.

A state dinner in the mansions of royalty has none of the sanctity which attaches to private hospitality, and I feel, therefore, perfectly justified in speaking of it. It is not a little curious to observe the easy way in which new men and things drop into the old paths. No one would have thought yesterday that all those high func-tionaries, those proud ladies, those valiant gentlemen, those princes, and that Emperor and Empress, were the creation of a day. The ancient palace of that long lime France, would seem to have cast its slough, and to have genius, so new and effulgent is its aspect. Turn-where you will, old things are rapidly passing away, and the palace of Aladdin, the fairy tale and dream of one's youth, seems to be-ealized. The old pictures, masterpieces of art, still, it. eal zed. The old pictures, masterpieces of art, s true, adorn the walls, and tell of the days of B carly greatness, when the ancestors of the present in-trepid heart who has leaped into the sacred seat of the Bourbons were the humble bourgeoist of Cornics; but, without displacing them, illustrations of more recent triumphs, when the name of France sounded like a without displacing them, illustrations of more recent triumphs, when the name of France sounded like a trumpet throughout the length and breadth of Europe, are gradually, from their liveler interest, casting these into the shade. We dieed at 8 o'clock, the company numbering thirty persons. The King of Portugal, whose beardless chin and upper lip of down presents a smile at the greatness thrust upon him, gave his arm to the Empress and led the may, Napoleon following with the Francess Mathilde; the young Dute of Operation this escent to the Princess o'Esting, and these as all rollowed, giving our hands to the various ladies of honor whom Monsteur Tascher de la Pagera, the Grand Master of the Ceremonies, indicated to can of us. Habimself praceded up, through a column of talledomastics in State hveries, and when we reacted the bamqueties; hall, brilliant with light, reflecting the gargous colorshoof art pendant on the walls or glowing from the oddering, it required an extra stretch of humilies; not believe oneself almost a solon of myally. The table, too, the buffet at the side, the soft masic favor without, the glittering uniforms of all present, the plumed heads of the ladies, the nameless prestige of the planes, with the indescribable divinsity which does heege a boulders, and make one despise more moretality. The dimer service was of massive gold, engraved with the gent de this and as my aye caught the portrait of Lo Art Guestone tooking proudy from the walls, I almost expected to be the not agen tetraive guests; but some every thought was absorbed in the my terrise of the impered reference. It meet to be said that, among other incontinuous, the echol of Comparts in the my terrise of the impered contrained.